

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, etc.:  
George H. Tischbein, Secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of June, 1898, was as follows:

1.....	16,.....	28,420
2.....	32,175	28,741
3.....	30,883	29,129
4.....	30,687	28,266
5.....	30,980	29,123
6.....	30,996	28,834
7.....	30,596	28,849
8.....	30,740	28,849
9.....	29,125	28,269
10.....	28,518	28,603
11.....	28,805	28,545
12.....	29,759	28,494
13.....	29,753	28,060
14.....	29,366	28,180
15.....	29,045	28,271
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$96,161</b>
Less returns and unpaid copies		19,453
<b>Net total sales</b>		<b>\$77,008</b>
<b>Net daily average</b>		<b>29.234</b>

ANNEXING HAWAII.

By a vote of 42 to 21 the United States Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. All amendments proposed to the resolution were rejected and it passed the senate as it came from the house. This result of the vote was a foregone conclusion, the vote in the senate on the treaty having shown that a majority of that body was favorable to annexation. It was hoped that the opposition would be able to have action deferred until the next session, but in view of the fact that there was a determined majority for annexation it is perhaps as well that the question has been disposed of, unfortunately as that disposition is.

The resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms the so-called cession of the Hawaiian islands by the government of the republic of Hawaii and declares their annexation as a part of the territory of the United States, subject to the sovereign dominion thereof. Until congress shall provide for the government of the islands, all powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in the islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct. Treaties of the Hawaiian islands with foreign nations are replaced by the treaties of the United States with such nations. The United States assumes the debt of Hawaii to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000. The president is authorized to appoint five commissioners to recommend to congress legislation for the islands.

The terrible steamship collision in which 600 lives were blotted out, which occurred July 4, must cast the one dark shadow on the day of American rejoicing and exultation. The Third Nebraska regiment may have to make its war record at Fort Omaha, but that does not detract from the credit due to the patriotic intentions of the men enlisted in its ranks.

And the Fourth of July was duly celebrated in Barcelona by a number of Americans, who held a banquet. If they could have heard the news from Santiago they might have made themselves offensively hilarious.

According to best available information the wheat crop of the United States will this year equal or exceed the largest in the history of the country, and even though prices are not maintained at the top notch the amount realized by the farmers will be greater than ever before obtained from that source.

An American firm is to build a refrigerator at Santiago from which the army will be supplied with fresh meat. This is another indication of the advancement in methods of conducting a war. Soldiers who can get fresh beef and cold water will be able to fight all summer even in the tropics.

Dreyer, the Chicago banker, has been sentenced to the penitentiary to serve an indefinite period for the embezzlement of Chicago park commission funds, and says that he is chief of police in the city of Omaha and has been acting as such chief for ten months; that prior to June 18, the police force of the city consisted of officers and men to the number of 114, were under the most excellent discipline, were efficient, vigilant in the discharge of their duties and were maintaining the good order and peace of the city and active in the suppression of crime, showing a degree of efficiency upon their part that would compare most favorably with the efficiency of the force at any time prior thereto in the history of the city of Omaha.

It requires most sublime assurance on the part of the man who was made chief of the Omaha police a few months ago without a day's experience in police work to assert under oath that the police of this city would compare most favorably in efficiency with the force at any time in the history of Omaha. It requires an adamantine conscience for Chief Gallagher to swear that the force under him is now under the most excellent discipline, vigilant in the discharge of its duty and active in the suppression of crime and the maintenance of good order.

It is a fact that nobody can disprove that never in the history of Omaha have the police been so inefficient and totally demoralized as they have been since Gallagher became chief. Instead of being organized to repress vice and suppress crime, the police under Gallagher have been organized to protect the criminal classes and encourage vicious lawlessness. From the outset of his career as chief of police, his aim seems to have been to make the police force an adjunct of the political combine that has levied blackmail upon brewers and saloonkeepers, sold protection to gamblers and bawdy houses and collected revenue from low concert halls and houses of ill-fame.

It is a matter of notoriety that Chief Gallagher has in person ordered policemen not to interfere with favored criminals and released on worthless bonds men charged with felonies. It is a matter of notoriety that Gallagher sought

to drive from the city detectives employed by the exposition to safeguard visitors from pickpockets, shoplifters and thieves and it is beyond dispute that Gallagher himself gave a verbal guarantee to concessionaires that they would not be molested by the police for violating the criminal statutes.

Yet this man has the audacity to come into court and represent under oath that the police under his direction are vigilant in the discharge of their duties and active in the suppression of crime, showing an unexampled degree of efficiency.

## SPAIN'S DESPERATION.

The Spanish cabinet seems determined to continue the war while a single soldier remains in Cuba. This resolve is said to be unchanged even by the confirmed news of the destruction of Cervera's squadron and illustrates the desperation of the Spaniards, or those who are in control of affairs. They are prepared to accept utter ruin rather than to sue for peace. It is useless to talk about "honor" in justification of such mad folly, for there is nothing honorable in driving the nation to destruction. It is the spirit of savagery and not of civilization that prompts the present rulers of Spain to reject the opportunity to save from death and disaster her soldiers in Cuba and restore them to peaceful pursuits, to avert bloodshed in Porto Rico and in the Philippines.

If there were the least hope of Spain retaining possession of Cuba or her other colonies attacked or to be attacked by the United States, she would have reason for continuing the war, but there is no hope. The queen regent and Sagasta must realize this. They must understand what is perfectly plain to all Europe, that the American flag cannot now be driven out of Cuba or the Philippines and that it is certain to be very soon in Porto Rico. It will remain in this territory until our government shall deem the time to have come for its withdrawal, but in any event the territory will be forever lost to Spain. There is absolutely nothing that Spain can accomplish by maintaining hostilities—not even the conservation of "honor," if that term has the same significance with Spaniards as with other civilized people. As the war progresses Spain grows weaker, the United States stronger. The sea power of the former is now represented by the squadron that is on the way to the Philipines, so it may never reach, or if it does so only to meet the fate of the fleets of Montejo and Cervera. The American navy has increased since the war and in a few months will have added to it several powerful ships. The military strength of Spain has not yet been much impaired, but it is not available for her colonies beyond the soldiers she already has there. She can get no reinforcements to Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines and even were she able to do so it is necessary to keep a large army at home for the preservation of domestic peace and order. The army of the United States is steadily increasing and if need be every soldier can be spared for operations against the enemy. More serious than all else is the fact that Spain's financial resources are about exhausted, while those of the United States are boundless.

If the Spanish government is deterred from suing for peace by the fear of a popular uprising it is simply warding off a storm that will break upon the nation with awful fury when the long deceived people learn the truth. Marshal Campos recently declared that a majority of the people want peace. The industrial and commercial interests have strongly expressed their desire for the ending of hostilities. At this time the government will probably successfully appeal to the country to support it in efforts to secure peace, in order that something may be saved. If Spain shall continue the war until disaster compels her to cry for peace it will not be possible to avert revolution, the consequences of which no man can foresee.

Meanwhile the prospects of European intervention in behalf of Spain, as a London paper says, have vanished. The obstinate determination of the Spanish government to continue a hopeless struggle has not increased friendly feeling toward it in Europe, while the American successes have strengthened the United States in European respect.

The preliminaries are about concluded for another settlement of the troubles of Great Britain's island colony of New Zealand by royal commission. A history of these various settlements of New Zealand's grievances during the past century, together with a clear exposition of the difficulty that has been experienced in trying to maintain conflicting jurisdiction of two governments on one island, would be interesting reading and might be valuable as an example for the American people to avoid when tempted to enter upon a policy of controlling distant islands.

The organ of the outlaw police board talks of "disloyal" members of the police force. It has certainly come to a pretty pass when men are to be branded as disloyal simply because they recognize the decision of the highest court of the state as a binding interpretation of the law and evince a disposition to toe up to their oaths in which they obligated themselves not only to enforce, but to obey the law. When it comes to talking of disloyalty the defunct commissioners who are defying the supreme court and wilfully disregarding the law should have some atonement.

Michigan democrats are considering the question of putting up a state ticket in opposition to the fusion aggregation named by a wing of their party and the populists. Last year they polled 30,000 votes for an independent and fusion ticket. But they should remember that after all the best way to bury fusion is to vote the republican ticket.

Kansas populists frankly admit their incapacity for managing the police departments of the various cities through the agency of a police commission appointed by the governor. In accordance with instructions from the populist state convention the populist governor has

dismissed his commissioners and given the residents of the cities home rule. Kansas populists are therefore destroying credit for one virtue—that of finally realizing the folly of interfering with local self-government.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE ARMADA.

Boston Globe: Certainly this is enough glory for one day, and we can celebrate with renewed assurance that the days of Spanish rule in America are numbered and that the old fog will be long wave a benediction to redeemed continent.

Washington Post: What Dewey's splendid victory was to the republic in the east, the annihilation of Cervera's fleet will be in the west. It will be remembered that the Spanish fleet in the West Indies at our mercy, and will be a signal event to hasten peace. The same winter of the European powers that followed the terrific effect of American guns at Manila will follow this other signal event in a war waged for humanity's sake. The navy has covered itself with unparallelled glory.

St. Louis Republic: The destruction of Cervera's fleet leaves Spain in an utterly hopeless condition, so far as immediate naval operations are concerned. As long as the powers armadas under his command were tying the Spanish fleet, even though inactive, to the harbor, there was danger both to our Atlantic coast line and to the ships in our blocking fleet. They also hampered the free play of our armies of invasion. If they had remained inside the harbor Shafter might have been compelled to rest on his arms until reinforcements reached him.

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New York Herald: The purpose for which the Santiago campaign was instituted was the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Now that this purpose has been accomplished our squadrons are free to proceed with the conquest of Porto Rico or to overthrow Havana or to capture the remaining Spanish ports on the coast of Spain. With the fall of Santiago and the annihilation of Cervera's fleet it is difficult to conceive that Spain will strive to continue a struggle the result of which is inevitable and which, if protracted by obstinate resistance, will end in a defeat so abject and hopeless that she can never recover from it.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The elimination of the Cervera fleet is easily worth \$30,000,000 to this country, though its cost was not over \$15,000,000. But with it roaming the ocean our interest and plans would be lessened in many ways. To be able to drop out of sight of our enemies is an enormous gain. Admiral Sampson and his sailors have added magnificence new laurels to the thrilling story of the American navy. His Fourth of July gift to the American people will be perpetually identified with the day.

Indianapolis News: This is a terrible blow to Spain, not only because of the loss it inflicts on her, but also because it makes the fall of Santiago certain. Shafter has demanded the surrender of the city, and it may be that before the day is over the American army will be massed on the Spanish shore strong and certain. It cannot make a prolonged resistance. With the Spanish fleet disposed of, it would seem to be an easy matter for Sampson to sail into the harbor, for the land batteries are supposed to be silenced, and the mines can now be removed—and, with the fleet and the army attacking simultaneously, the city must surrender.

Kansas City Journal: The battle that was fought on Santiago was the first in which the modern battleship had a representative opportunity to show its worth. Five ironclads were engaged in this encounter and so terrific was the shower of projectiles and so accurate was the aim of the gunners that the day was completely demolished and the return fire was at no time mentionable effective. The engagement will mark an epoch in naval history. It is an eloquent suggestion of what the future navy of the United States is to be. The Spaniards fought with desperation and heroism. They were overpowered by superior force, both material and scientific. The lesson is obvious.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The marvelous thing about this terrible sea fight, in which the Spaniards fought like demons and brought down upon themselves a judgment of God, is that not one of our ships was injured, and only one man killed. In this aspect it is almost an exact parallel of Dewey's experience at Manila. In both cases the same deviated heavily on the part of the Spaniards—the same complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and the same exemption of injury on our side. This is so extraordinary that in an earlier period it would be regarded as miraculous—and even now devout patriots will see in it a proof that our fleet, as God's instrument in the punishment of the Spaniards, was saved from harm by the special intercession of divine Providence.

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